Operating Instructions

MICRO PANEL

XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"

Document M001089-06
Edition 03/2008

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Original instructions
The German version of this document is the original instructions.

Translation of the original instructions
All non-German editions of this document are translations of the original instructions.

Editor
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1. General

1.1 Purpose of these Operating Instructions

These Operating Instructions contain the information required for the correct and safe use of the MICRO PANELs XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7". The Operating Instructions are part of the devices and must therefore be kept nearby.

These Operating Instructions describe all aspects of the devices: transport, installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, storage and disposal.
The operating system and the application software are not described.

☞ **Read the Chapter 3. Safety regulations, 🗎 11, before working with the device. These contain important information for your personal safety. This chapter must be read and understood by all persons working with this device.**

WARNING

Incomplete copy of these Operating Instructions

Working with individual pages of these Operating Instructions may cause damage to property or personnel by failure to observe safety-related information.

▶ Always work with the complete document.

Comments about these Operating Instructions

Please send any comments, recommendations or suggestions relating to these Operating Instructions to info@microinnovation.com.

1.2 Additional documentation

The following documents may be helpful in the use of the device in addition to these Operating Instructions. These can be downloaded from our home page (www.microinnovation.com/en, «DOWNLOADS» section).

[1] M000174
System Description Windows CE
(operation of the Windows CE operating system on a MICRO PANEL)

[2] M000138
System Description Networks in Brief
(information on networks in general and on the integration of PCs and MICRO PANELs in networks)

2. Device description

2.1 Device names

XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7" are two different names of equivalent products.

2.2 Function

MICRO PANELs XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7" can be used exclusively as HMI devices or also as PLC devices.

2.3 Intended use

MICRO PANELs XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7" are primarily used in machine and system building as well as in building services management systems. They are designed exclusively for the visualization, operation and control of machines, systems and buildings. Any other use must be agreed beforehand with the manufacturer.

2.4 Device versions

Fig. 1 XV200, MK2

MICRO PANELs XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7" are available in the following versions:

Version with	XV200 type	MK2 type
■ Monochrome display ■ RS232 interface, not electrically isolated	XV-232-57BAS	MK2-232-57BAS
■ Monochrome display ■ Profibus interface, not electrically isolated	XV-230-57MPN	MK2-230-57MPN
■ Monochrome display ■ CAN interface, not electrically isolated	XV-230-57CNN	MK2-230-57CNN
■ Color display ■ RS232 interface, not electrically isolated ■ Profibus interface, not electrically isolated	XV-252-57MPN	MK2-252-57MPN
■ Color display ■ RS232 interface, not electrically isolated ■ CAN interface, not electrically isolated	XV-252-57CNN	MK2-252-57CNN

Tab. 1 Device versions

2.5 Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery of the MICRO PANELs XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7" consists of the following:

Qty	Designation
1	MICRO PANEL: ■ XV-232-57BAS or ■ XV-230-57MPN or ■ XV-230-57CNN or ■ XV-252-57MPN or ■ XV-252-57CNN ■ MK2-232-57BAS or ■ MK2-230-57MPN or ■ MK2-230-57CNN or ■ MK2-252-57MPN or ■ MK2-252-57CNN
8	Retaining brackets for mounting the device
8	Threaded pins for mounting the device
1	Sealing strip for mounting the device
1	Power supply connector
1	Touch pen

Tab. 2 Scope of delivery

2.6 Accessories

Different accessories are available.

☞ **Order the accessories required from your supplier.**

2.7 Designation

Nameplate

A nameplate is fixed on the rear of the device in order to identify it. The nameplate contains the following information:

- Manufacturer address
- Type designation
- Power supply required
- Article no.
- Serial no.
- Time of manufacturing (week/year)
- Approval marks
- Arrangement of interfaces and operating elements
- Permissible mounting options (top edge «Top»)

Support

To ensure fast and optimum support always provide the support personnel with the following information on the nameplate:

- Article no.
- Serial no.

3. Safety regulations

3.1 General

Hazards may still occur even though the device meets the current state of the art and complies with all recognized safety requirements.

The device must only be installed and commissioned in perfect technical condition and in compliance with these Operating Instructions.

☞ **Read this chapter, before working with the device. This contains important information for your personal safety. This chapter must be read and understood by all persons working with this device.**

3.2 Meaning of symbols

The following symbols are used in these Operating Instructions according to the hazard level described:

DANGER

Signal word DANGER

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING

Signal word WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

Signal word CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury or in material damage.

☞ **Indicates important information not related to safety.**

The danger symbol used and the text indicate the actual danger and the related preventative measures.

3.3 Mandatory requirements, personnel

3.3.1 Work safety

All applicable work safety regulations (in-house and national) must be observed.

3.3.2 Qualification of personnel

It must be ensured that only suitably qualified persons work with the device. These persons must be informed of all hazards and risks associated with the device.

The following persons must be suitably qualified according to the work to be completed:

- Installation:
  Automation specialists
- General operation:
  Operating personnel instructed in the application
- Maintenance and service:
  Persons suitably qualified for the work to be completed
- Storage:
  Persons without special knowledge
- Transport:
  Persons with a specialist knowledge of transport (in particular how to prevent damage in transit)
- Disposal:
  Persons with a specialist knowledge of proper disposal (also about the proper disposal of harmful substances)

3.3.3 Operating Instructions

It must be ensured that any person working with the device in any phase of its lifespan has read and understood the relevant sections of the Operating Instructions.

WARNING

Incomplete copy of these Operating Instructions

Working with individual pages of these Operating Instructions may cause damage to property or personnel by failure to observe safety-related information.

▶ Always work with the complete document.

3.3.4 Installation, maintenance and disposal

It must be ensured that the device is properly connected, mounted, maintained and disposed of in compliance with all relevant standards and safety regulations.

3.3.5 Prohibited use

The implementation of safety functions (relating to the protection of personnel and machinery) using the device is prohibited.

3.3.6 Requirements for proper operation

The following points must be observed so that the device meets the contractual requirements:

- Only qualified personnel may work with the device.
- These persons must have read the Operating Instructions and must observe the requirements described.
- The ambient conditions stated must be observed. See Chapter 9.9 Ambient conditions, 🗎 55.
- The maintenance work must be carried out correctly.

No liability is accepted for damage, consequential damage and accidents caused by the following:

- Failure to observe work safety regulations
- Failure or malfunction of the device
- Improper handling or use
- Failure to observe the Operating Instructions
- Conversions, modifications and repairs to the device

☞ **Repairs, see Chapter 7.3.1 Repairs, 🗎 45.**

3.4 Device related hazards

DANGER

Explosion hazard

Death, serious injury or material damage may occur if an electrical plug connection is removed in a potentially explosive atmosphere during operation.

- ▶ Only use the device in the following environments:
  - Environments not subject to explosion hazards
  - Potentially explosive atmosphere, Zone 22 (according to ATEX 94/9/EC)
- ▶ Only operate the device in potentially explosive atmospheres if it is correctly mounted.
- ▶ Switch off the device before removing the plug connections

WARNING

Live parts in the device

When the device is opened, there is a risk of electric shock if live parts are touched.

- ▶ The device must not be opened.

WARNING

Potential equalization currents

Large equalization currents between the protective ground systems of different devices may cause operational malfunctions due to signal interference and may even cause fires.

- ▶ If necessary, a potential equalization conductor should be installed parallel to the cable. This should have a cross-section that is a multiple of the cable shield.

CAUTION

Sensitive resistive touch surface

Damage to the resistive touch due to the use of pointed or sharp objects.

- ▶ Only activate the resistive touch with your finger or a touch pen.
- ▶ When wearing gloves, ensure that these are clean. They must not be covered with abrasive dust or sharp particles.

CAUTION

Electrostatic discharge

Electrostatic discharge may damage or destroy electronic components.

- Avoid contact with components (such as connector pins) that are susceptible to electrostatic discharge.
- Discharge (by touching a grounded metal object) any static charge accumulated in your body before touching the device.

CAUTION

Data loss

During a write operation, the CF card may lose data or may be destroyed if it is removed or if there is a power failure.

- Only insert the CF card when the device is in a de-energized state.
- Always secure CF cards with the CF slot lock mechanism.
- Avoid write operations to CF cards. Reasons:
  - The number of write cycles possible on CF cards is limited.
  - A power failure during write operations will most likely lead to loss of data.
- Only remove the CF card when the device is in a de-energized state.
- Before switching off, ensure that no software write operations to the CF card are in progress.

CAUTION

Device condensation

If the device is or was exposed to climatic changes (temperature fluctuation, air humidity) moisture can form on or in the device (device condensation). In this case, there is a risk of short-circuit.

- The device must **not** be switched on when device condensation is present.
- If condensation is present on the device, or if it was exposed to temperature fluctuations, it must be allowed to adjust to room temperature (do not expose the device to the direct heat of heating devices) prior to commissioning.

CAUTION

Cleaning the device

Damage to the device due to the use of pointed or sharp objects or by liquids.

- Do not use any pointed or sharp objects (e.g. knife) for cleaning.
- Do not use any aggressive or abrasive cleaning agent or solvent.
- Avoid any liquid entering the device (risk of short-circuit).

4. Operating and indication elements

4.1 Overview

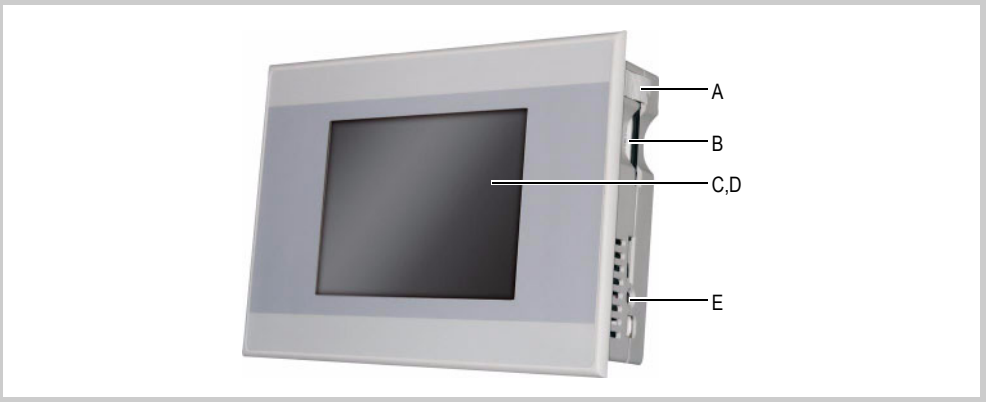

Fig. 2 Operating and indication elements

The device has the following operating and indication elements:

Element		Function
A	CF slot lock mechanism	Fastening the CF card in the CF slot.
B	CF slot 0	Slot for CF card with operating system and normally with PLC and visualization projects.
C	Display	Display operating and indication elements.
D	Touch sensor	Resistive touch: Detection of the actuation of the operating elements shown on the display. These devices are operated by touching the operating elements with your finger or with a touch pen.
E	Control button	Function depends on the software used.

Tab. 3 Operating and indication elements

5. Installation

5.1 Safety regulations

Read the Chapter 3. Safety regulations, 11, before installing and commissioning the device. These contain important information for your personal safety.

5.1.1 Qualification of personnel

The device must only be installed and commissioned by automation specialists.

5.2 Requirements for the place of installation

- Approvals:
  The device must only be used in locations that are approved for the device. See the markings on the nameplate and Chapter 9. Technical data, 🗎 51.
- Power supply:
  The power supply must comply with the requirements stated in Chapter 9.5.1 Power supply, 🗎 54.

5.2.1 Requirements for the mounting position

The device is designed for mounting in control cabinets, control panels or control desks. It can be mounted horizontally or vertically. The following requirements must be fulfilled when selecting a suitable mounting position:

- The display should not be exposed to direct sunlight (the UV component of sunlight reduces the lifespan of the device).
- If possible, the operating elements on the service side of the device and the cable connections should also still be accessible after the device has been mounted.
- The ambient conditions stated must be observed. See Chapter 9.9 Ambient conditions, 🗎 55.
- Sufficient ventilation (cooling) must be ensured by means of:
  - Clearance of at least 3 cm to the ventilation slots
  - Clearance of at least 15 cm from heat radiating components such as heavily loaded transformers
  - The expected temperatures should be within the permissible range. See Chapter 9.9 Ambient conditions, 🗎 55.
- Properties of the mounting surfaces:
  - Material thickness at the mounting cutout 2…5 mm
  - Flatness ≤ 0.5 mm
    (this requirement must also be fulfilled when the device is mounted!)
  - Surface roughness Rz ≤ 120

5.3 Cable preparation

The cables for wiring the device are not supplied with it.

WARNING

Potential equalization currents

Large equalization currents between the protective ground systems of different devices may cause operational malfunctions due to signal interference and may even cause fires.

- If necessary, a potential equalization conductor should be installed parallel to the cable. This should have a cross-section that is a multiple of the cable shield.

CAUTION

Operational malfunctions

Use of unsuitable or improperly prepared cables, as well as incorrect wiring will mean that neither the values stated in the technical data nor the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) can be ensured.

- Only use cables prepared by specialists.
- The cables used must be prepared according to the interface description in these Operating Instructions.
- The wiring instructions for the relevant interface must be observed when wiring the device.
- Any generally applicable regulations and standards must be fulfilled.

5.3.1 Overview of interfaces

Connector side:

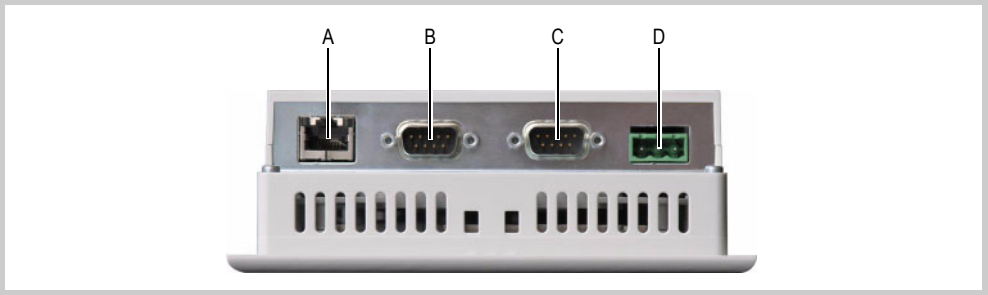

Fig. 3 Connector side of the device (figure shows the device with the RS232 and CAN interface)

☞ **The fitting of the connector cover on the connector side depends on the device version concerned. See nameplate and Chapter 2.4, 🗎 8.**

Service side:

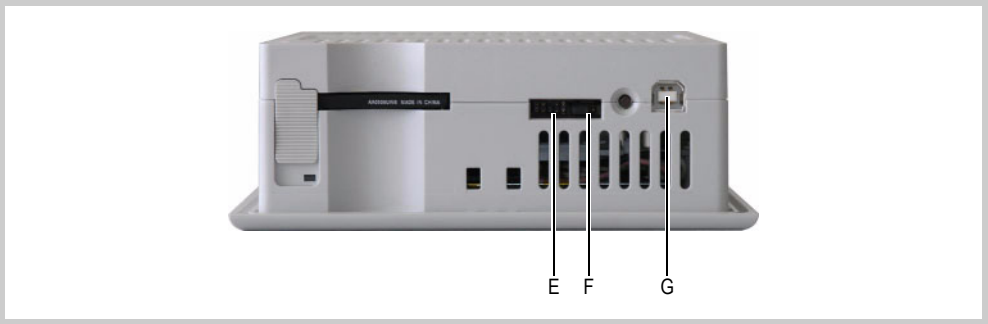

Fig. 4 Service side of the device

Interface	Interface description
A Ethernet	→ Chapter 5.3.5, 🗎 27
B CAN, depending on the device version	→ Chapter 5.3.7, 🗎 29
B Profibus, depending on the device version	→ Chapter 5.3.8, 🗎 31
C System Port, depending on the device version	→ Chapter 5.3.4, 🗎 26
D Power supply	→ Chapter 5.3.3, 🗎 25
E DIAG	Only for service tasks
F BFL (Boot Flash Lock)	Only for service tasks
G USB Device	→ Chapter 5.3.6, 🗎 28

Tab. 4 Overview of interfaces

5.3.2 Preparation of cables with D-Sub connector

The preparation of bus cables is an essential factor in ensuring reliable operation and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).

Wiring requirements

- The cables must be shielded.
- The cable shield must be made from a copper braid.
- The cable shield must make a low impedance connection with the connector casing over a large contact area. This is achieved by:
  - Use of metal or metallized connector casings with a cable clamp for strain relief.
  - The cable clamp must be screwed securely to the connector.

Connecting the cable shield

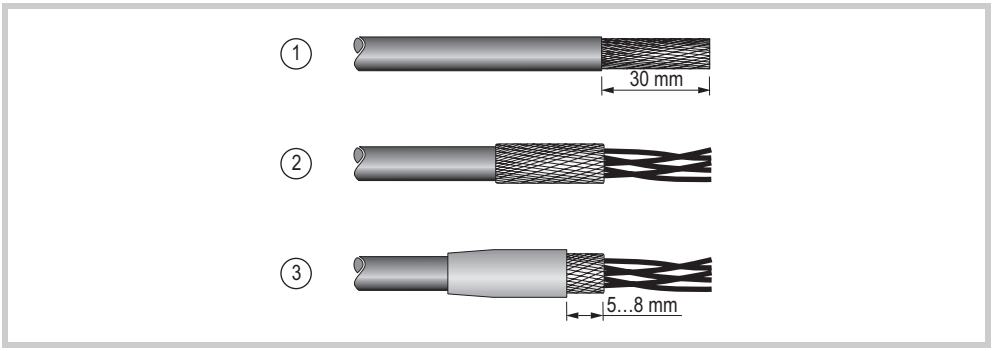

Fig. 5 Connecting the cable shield

1 Strip the cable end so that approx. 3 cm of the shield braid is exposed.

2 Fold back the shield braid over the cable shield.

3 Fit approx. 3 cm of heat shrinkable tubing over the folded back end of the shield braid or use a rubber grommet.
- 5…8 mm of the shield braid must be exposed at the cable end.
- The folded back shield braid end must be covered by the heat shrinkable tubing or by the rubber grommet.

4 Fit the D-Sub connector to the cable end:
- The exposed metal shield braid must be clamped to the connector casing with the cable clamp.

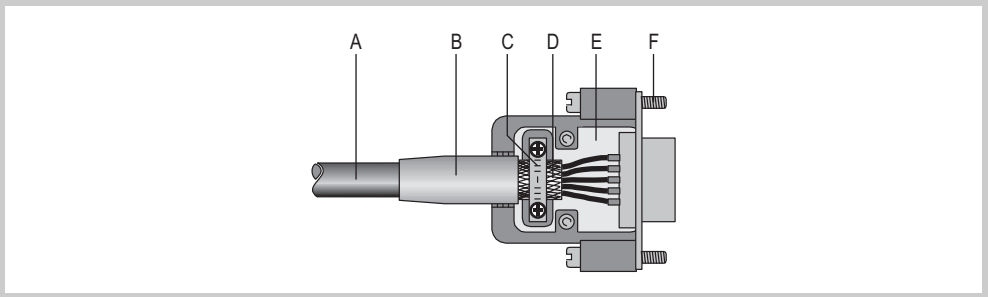

Fig. 6 Cable prepared with D-Sub connector

A Cable with cable sheath
B Heat shrinkable tubing or rubber grommet
C Cable clamp
D Shield braid
E D-Sub connector
F Fixing screw UNC

☞ **The EMC values stated in the technical data (immunity and emission) can only be guaranteed by observing the prescribed cable preparation!**

5.3.3 Power supply

The device is provided with an internal self-resetting fuse and is protected against polarity reversal. The GND terminal is connected exclusively to the connector cover and not to the 0 V. The housing is made from plastic and is isolated. The device power supply is **not** electrically isolated.

The device requires a 24 VDC power supply from an AC/DC converter with safe isolation (e.g. SELV). For other power supply requirements see Chapter 9.5.1 Power supply, 🗎 54.

- SELV (safety extra low voltage):
  Circuit in which no dangerous voltage is present, even in the event of a single fault.

Fig. 7 Power supply interface

Wiring

- Phoenix Contact MSTB 2.5/3-ST-5.08 connector, Phoenix order no. 1757022 is always supplied with the device.

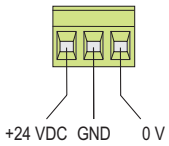

Fig. 8 Phoenix Contact MSTB 2.5/3-ST-5.08 connector (view from the wiring side)

Connection	Assignment
+24 VDC	+24 VDC power supply
GND	Functional ground connected with connector cover (does not have to be connected)
0 V	0 V power supply

Tab. 5 Assignment of connector

- The following must be observed when the connector wiring is prepared:

Preparing the wiring of the connector	
Terminal type	Pluggable screw terminal
Cross-section	■ min. 0.75 mm^2 / max. 2.5 mm^2 (lead or wire) ■ min. AWG18 / max. AWG12
Stripping length	7 mm

Tab. 6 Preparing the wiring of the connector

5.3.4 System Port (RS232)

The System Port is implemented as a standard RS232 interface. This interface is **not** electrically isolated.

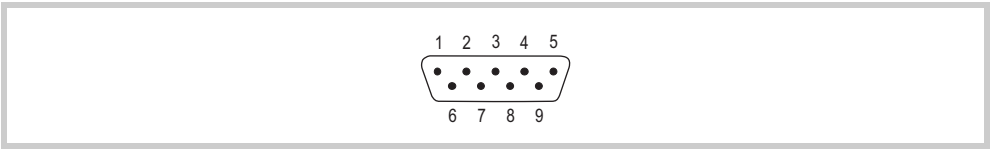

Fig. 9 RS232 interface (9-pin, D-Sub, male, UNC)

Pin	Signal	Assignment
1	DCD	Data Carrier Detected
2	RxD	Receive Data
3	TxD	Transmit Data
4	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
5	GND	Ground
6	DSR	Data Set Ready
7	RTS	Request to Send
8	CTS	Clear to Send
9	RI	Ring Indicator

Tab. 7 Pin assignment of the RS232 interface

Wiring

- Shielded cables must be used.
- The maximum baud rate depends on the cable length:

Cable length	Max. baud rate
30 m	9600 Bit/s
15 m	19200 Bit/s
10 m	38400 Bit/s
5 m	57600 Bit/s
2.5 m	115200 Bit/s

Tab. 8 Relationship of cable length / baud rate

☞ **When preparing the cables, ensure that there is a low-resistance connection between the cable shield and the connector casing (→ Chapter 5.3.2, 🗎 23).**

5.3.5 Ethernet

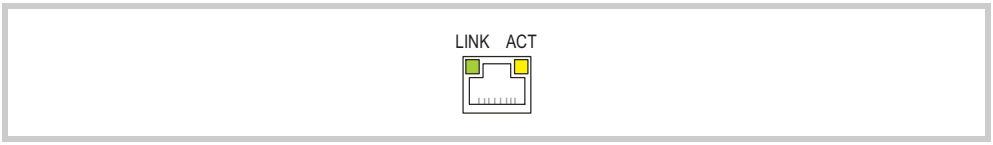

Fig. 10 Ethernet interface (RJ45 socket)

LED	Signal	Meaning
ACT (yellow)	flashes	Ethernet is active (data traffic)
LINK (green)	lit	Active network is connected and detected

Tab. 9 Control LEDs of the Ethernet interface

Cable

- Use shielded twisted pair cable (STP) for networking:
  - For device to device connection: crossover cable
  - For connecting to the hub/switch: 1:1 patch cable
- Maximum cable length: 100 m.

Ethernet interface in accordance with EIA/TIA 568 TSB-36.

CAUTION

Forces acting on the Ethernet interface

Communication can be disturbed and the connection mechanics damaged if the Ethernet interface is exposed to severe vibration or the RJ45 plug connection is pulled.

- ▶ Protect the RJ45 connection from severe vibration.
- ▶ Protect the RJ45 connection from pulling on the socket.

5.3.6 USB Device

The USB Device interface supports USB 1.1.

Fig. 11 USB Device interface (USB Device, type B)

Cable

- Only use shielded USB standard cable.
- Maximum cable length: 5 m.

5.3.7 CAN

The CAN interface is **not** electrically isolated.

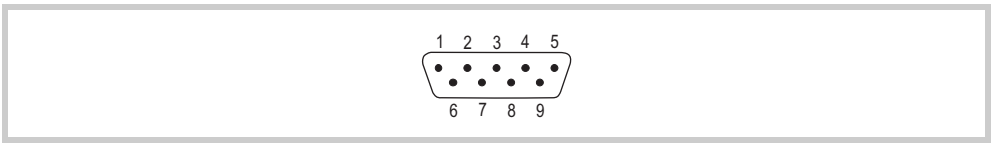

Fig. 12 CAN interface (9-pin, D-Sub, male, UNC)

Pin	Signal	Assignment
1	-	nc
2	CAN-L	Bus line (dominant low)
3	CAN-GND	CAN Ground
4	-	nc
5	-	nc
6	GND	Optional CAN Ground
7	CAN-H	Bus line (dominant high)
8	-	nc
9	-	nc

Tab. 10 Pin assignment of CAN interface in accordance with CiA

- **Pin 3 (CAN-GND) and 6 (GND) are connected internally in the device.**
- **nc: Pins 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9 must not be connected!**
- **The CAN bus drivers are fed internally with power.**
- **No power supply for third-party devices is implemented on the CAN connector.**

Wiring

- Shielded cables must be used.

Cable specifications	
Rated surge impedance	120 Ω
Permissible surge impedance	108…132 Ω
Capacitance per unit length	< 60 pF/m
Core cross-section / max. cable length	≥ 0.25 mm^2 / 100 m
	≥ 0.34 mm^2 / 250 m
	≥ 0.75 mm^2 / 500 m

Tab. 11 Cable specifications

- The maximum baud rate depends on the cable length:

Cable length	Max. baud rate
40 m	1000 Kbit/s
50 m	800 Kbit/s
100 m	500 Kbit/s
250 m	250 Kbit/s
500 m	125 Kbit/s
500 m	100 Kbit/s
1000 m	50 Kbit/s
2500 m	20 Kbit/s
5000 m	10 Kbit/s

Tab. 12 Relationship of cable length / baud rate

☞
- **The use of repeaters is recommended with cables over 1000 m in length. Repeaters can also be used to implement electrical isolation. Refer to the documentation of the repeater manufacturer for further information.**
- **Observe the recommendations of the CiA (CAN in Automation).**
- **When preparing the cables, ensure that there is a low-resistance connection between the cable shield and the connector casing (→ Chapter 5.3.2, 🗎 23).**

CAN bus topology

- A bus segment can connect up to 32 bus stations.
- Several bus segments can be linked via repeaters (bidirectional amplifiers). Refer to the documentation of the repeater manufacturer for further information.
- A bus segment must be provided with cable termination (120 Ω) at both ends. These terminations must be connected in the connector, directly between pin 2 and 7.

☞
- **The bus segment must be terminated at both ends.**
- **No more than two terminations must be provided on each bus segment.**
- **Transmission faults can occur if operation is carried out without the correct termination.**

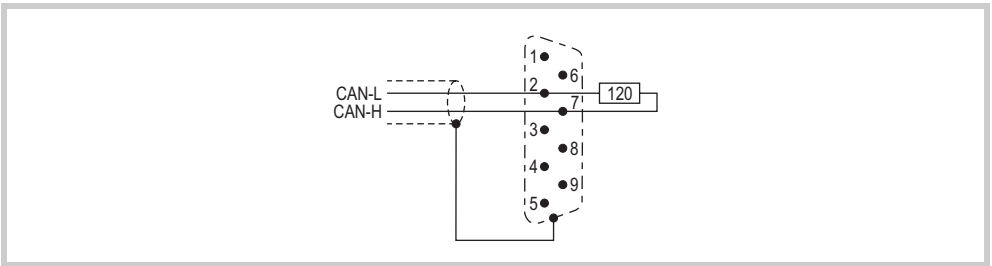

Fig. 13 Termination

5.3.8 Profibus

The Profibus interface is **not** electrically isolated.

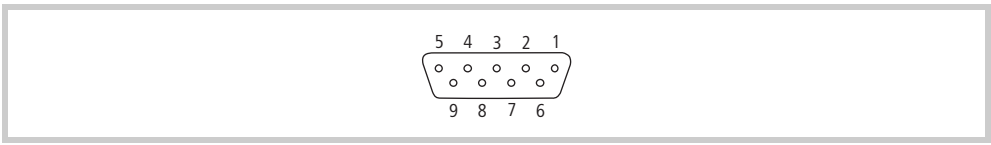

Fig. 14 Profibus interface (9-pin, D-Sub, female, UNC)

Pin	Signal	Assignment
1		Internal termination for line B
2		EIA RS 485 line B (alternative)
3	B	EIA RS 485 line B (Profibus standard)
4	RTSAS	Output for controlling a repeater
5	M5EXT	Output of reference ground for external termination
6	P5EXT	5V output for external termination
7		EIA RS 485 line A (alternative)
8	A	EIA RS 485 line A (Profibus standard)
9		Internal termination for line A

Tab. 13 Pin assignment of the Profibus interface

☞ **Pin 6 (5 V) must not be used as a power supply for external devices.**

Wiring

- Shielded twisted pair cables, cable type A (in accordance with Profibus standard EN50170) must be used.

Cable specifications	
Rated surge impedance	150 Ω
Permissible surge impedance	135…165 Ω
Capacitance per unit length	< 30 pF/m
Loop resistance	< 110 Ω/km
Core cross-section	≥ 0.34 mm^2 (22 AWG)

Tab. 14 Cable specifications

- The maximum baud rate depends on the cable length:

Cable length	Max. baud rate
1200 m	≤ 93.75 Kbit/s
1000 m	187.5 Kbit/s
400 m	500 Kbit/s
200 m	1500 Kbit/s

Tab. 15 Relationship of cable length / baud rate (for cables compliant with cable type A of the Profibus standard EN5017)

☞ **When preparing the cables, ensure that there is a low-resistance connection between the cable shield and the connector casing (→ Chapter 5.3.2, 🗎 23).**

Profibus topology

- A bus segment can connect up to 32 bus stations.
- Several bus segments can be linked via repeaters (bidirectional amplifiers). Refer to the documentation of the repeater manufacturer for further information.

☞ **The maximum cable length can be increased by using repeaters. Refer to the documentation of the repeater manufacturer for further information.**

- Bus terminal connector
  Only use bus terminal connectors that are specified for use in the Profibus network. They hold both bus cables on a bus station and ensure a low impedance connection of the cable shield to the shield reference potential of the bus station.
  These bus terminal connectors contain the Profibus cable termination that can be switched on as required.
- A bus segment must be provided with cable termination at both ends. The termination is passive and is fed from the bus station. It ensures a defined idle signal on the bus when no bus station is transmitting.
  These bus terminations should be implemented externally in the connector casing according to the Profibus standard (they can also be implemented with the bus terminating connector described above).
  Alternatively, the termination can be implemented using jumpers between Pin 1 and 2, Pin 7 and 9.

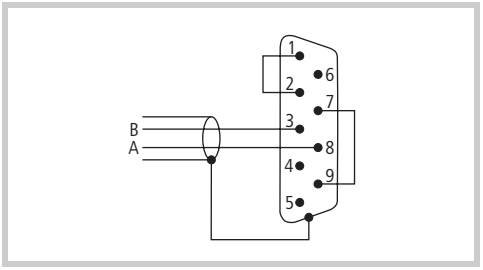

Fig. 15 Internal termination

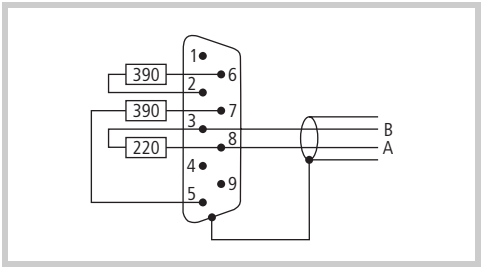

Fig. 16 External termination

- **The bus segment must be terminated at both ends.**
- **No more than two terminations must be provided on each bus segment.**
- **At least one of the two terminations must be fed by the bus station.**
- **Transmission faults can occur if operation is carried out without the correct termination on the Profibus network.**

5.4 Mounting

CAUTION

Operational malfunctions

Use of unsuitable or improperly prepared cables, as well as incorrect wiring will mean that neither the values stated in the technical data nor the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) can be ensured.

- ▶ Only use cables prepared by specialists.
- ▶ The cables used must be prepared according to the interface description in these Operating Instructions.
- ▶ The wiring instructions for the relevant interface must be observed when wiring the device.
- ▶ Any generally applicable regulations and standards must be fulfilled.

CAUTION

Device condensation

If the device is or was exposed to climatic changes (temperature fluctuation, air humidity) moisture can form on or in the device (device condensation). In this case, there is a risk of short-circuit.

- ▶ The device must **not** be switched on when device condensation is present.
- ▶ If condensation is present on the device, or if it was exposed to temperature fluctuations, it must be allowed to adjust to room temperature (do not expose the device to the direct heat of heating devices) prior to commissioning.

1 Check the device for damage in transit.

☞ **The device must only be installed and commissioned in perfect technical condition and in compliance with these Operating Instructions.**

2 Mount the device in the control cabinet, control panel or the control desk. See Chapter 5.4.1 Mounting the device, 🗎 35.

3 Connect the device as required.

- ■ Follow the instructions on wiring the relevant interface. See Chapter 5.3 Cable preparation, 🗎 21.

☞ **The device is not provided with an On/Off switch. If the power supply is not provided with a switch, the device will start up (boot) as soon as it is connected to the power supply.**

5.4.1 Mounting the device

1 Select the mounting position of the device as described in Chapter 5.2.1 Requirements for the mounting position, 🗎 20.

2 Prepare a mounting cutout for the device at the selected position:
- Mounting cutout 198 × 142 mm (±1 mm)
- Material thickness at the mounting cutout 2…5 mm

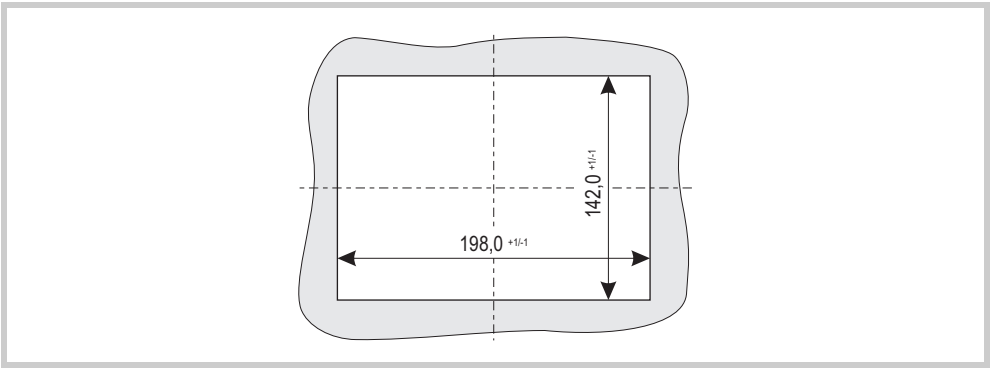

Fig. 17 Mounting cutout for 5.7" devices

3 Insert the sealing strip supplied in the groove (A) on the rear of the device front plate and cut it so that the join is tight.
- Groove for sealing strip, see Fig. 18, 🗎 36.

CAUTION

Poor sealing

Poor sealing resulting from the twisting of the sealing strip or due to a gap between the ends of the sealing strip.

- ▶ The join of the sealing strip must be positioned on the bottom of the device.
- ▶ Do **not** twist the sealing strip when it is inserted.
- ▶ Cut the sealing strip to a suitable length so that the join is tight.

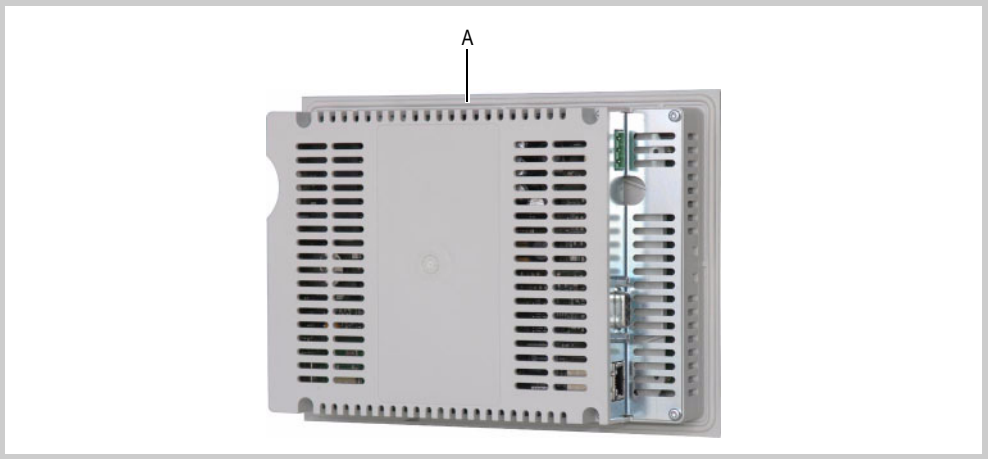

Fig. 18 Groove for sealing strip (A)

4 Fit the supplied threaded pins in the retaining brackets beforehand.
- The tips of the threaded pins must point towards the wider ends of the retaining brackets.

Fig. 19 Threaded pin pre-fitted in a retaining bracket

5 Fit the device from the front into the mounting cutout.

6 Clip on the retaining brackets in the recesses provided for them on the device as shown below and fix the device by tightening the threaded pins.

CAUTION

Mechanical damage to the device

Tightening the threaded pins too tightly may damage the device.

▶ Tighten threaded pins with a max. tightening torque of 0.15 Nm.

The positions of the retaining brackets depend on the mounting requirements.

- Standard mounting:
  - Top and bottom of the device:
    Fit one retaining bracket each at the left and right fixing position

Fig. 20 Device with four retaining brackets (does not meet IP65 requirements)

- Devices which must be mounted in accordance with IP65 or used in potentially explosive atmospheres:
  - Top and bottom of the device:
    One retaining bracket at each of the fixing positions (left, right and in the center)
  - Left and right on the device:
    One retaining bracket each at the central fixing position

Fig. 21 Device with eight retaining brackets (meets IP65 requirements)

6. Operation

6.1 Safety regulations

Read the Chapter 3. Safety regulations, 11, before working with the device. These contain important information for your personal safety.

CAUTION

Sensitive resistive touch surface

Damage to the resistive touch due to the use of pointed or sharp objects.

- Only activate the resistive touch with your finger or a touch pen.
- When wearing gloves, ensure that these are clean. They must not be covered with abrasive dust or sharp particles.

CAUTION

Device condensation

If the device is or was exposed to climatic changes (temperature fluctuation, air humidity) moisture can form on or in the device (device condensation). In this case, there is a risk of short-circuit.

- The device must **not** be switched on when device condensation is present.
- If condensation is present on the device, or if it was exposed to temperature fluctuations, it must be allowed to adjust to room temperature (do not expose the device to the direct heat of heating devices) prior to commissioning.

6.1.1 Qualification of personnel

The device must only be operated by operating personnel instructed for the application concerned.

6.2 Starting the device

1 Insert the CF card with the operating system:

CAUTION

Data loss

During a write operation, the CF card may lose data or may be destroyed if it is removed or if there is a power failure.

- ▶ Only insert the CF card when the device is in a de-energized state.
- ▶ Always secure CF cards with the CF slot lock mechanism.
- ▶ Avoid write operations to CF cards. Reasons:
  - The number of write cycles possible on CF cards is limited.
  - A power failure during write operations will most likely lead to loss of data.
- ▶ Only remove the CF card when the device is in a de-energized state.
- ▶ Before switching off, ensure that no software write operations to the CF card are in progress.

Fig. 22 Service side of the device

1.1 Open the CF slot lock mechanism.

1.2 Insert the CF card into the CF slot.

☞ **Do not apply any force (CF cards are protected against reverse insertion).**

1.3 Close the CF slot lock mechanism.

2 Energize the device.
- ■ The device will boot.

3 If the device does not boot up and/or if an error message appears while starting (booting) the device, see Chapter 7.4 Troubleshooting and fault rectification, 🗎 46.

4 Complete the following steps after initial commissioning (→ Document «M000174»):

4.1 Adjust the system settings of the device.

4.2 Install the required application programs.

☞ **The lifespan of the backlight can be increased by reducing the brightness (→ Document «M000174»).**

6.3 Switching off the device

CAUTION

Data loss

During a write operation, the CF card may lose data or may be destroyed if it is removed or if there is a power failure.

- ▶ Only insert the CF card when the device is in a de-energized state.
- ▶ Always secure CF cards with the CF slot lock mechanism.
- ▶ Avoid write operations to CF cards. Reasons:
  - The number of write cycles possible on CF cards is limited.
  - A power failure during write operations will most likely lead to loss of data.
- ▶ Only remove the CF card when the device is in a de-energized state.
- ▶ Before switching off, ensure that no software write operations to the CF card are in progress.

☞ **Frequent on/off switching of the device, especially at low temperatures, will reduce the lifespan of the cold cathode tubes (CCFL) of the backlight.**

- ■ **Avoid frequent on/off switching of the device.**
- ■ **Reduce the brightness of the backlight instead (→ Document «M000174»).**

1 De-energize the device.

7. Maintenance and service

7.1 Safety regulations

Read the Chapter 3. Safety regulations, 11, before working with the device. These contain important information for your personal safety.

7.1.1 Qualification of personnel

The device should only be maintained and serviced by persons with the following qualifications, according to the task required:

- Cleaning:
  - Operating personnel
- Troubleshooting:
  - Persons with the specific knowledge required
- Repairs:
  - See Chapter 7.3.1 Repairs, 45

7.2 Maintenance

Resistive touch devices are maintenance-free. However, the following work may be necessary:
- Cleaning of the resistive touch if contaminated.
- Recalibration of the resistive touch if it does not respond correctly to touch operation.

7.2.1 Cleaning the resistive touch

CAUTION

Cleaning the device

Damage to the device due to the use of pointed or sharp objects or by liquids.

- ▶ Do not use any pointed or sharp objects (e.g. knife) for cleaning.
- ▶ Do not use any aggressive or abrasive cleaning agent or solvent.
- ▶ Avoid any liquid entering the device (risk of short-circuit).

1 Clean the resistive touch carefully with a clean, damp cloth.
- With stubborn contamination, spray a little cleaning agent onto the damp cloth first of all.

7.2.2 Recalibrating a resistive touch

The resistive touch is already calibrated when delivered. However, it must be recalibrated if it does not respond correctly to touch operation. Touch calibration, see Document «M000174».

7.2.3 Battery

The integrated battery cannot be exchanged. Lifespan, see Chapter 9.4 System, 🗎 53.

7.3 Service

7.3.1 Repairs

Repairs must only be carried out by the manufacturer or from a repair center authorized by the manufacturer.

Contact your local dealer or the technical support of the device manufacturer. Contact address, see Section «Manufacturer», 🗎 2.

Only the original packaging should be used for transporting the device.

7.4 Troubleshooting and fault rectification

Fault and possible cause	Corrective action
Device does not start (boot).	
Power supply interface does not have any power.	Check the power supply cable.
While the device is starting (booting), the following message appears:	
«No Card in CF slot 0 detected !!!»	
The CF slot 0 does not contain a CF card.	Insert the CF card with the operating system in the CF slot 0.
CF card in CF slot 0 could not be read (faulty).	Replace CF card.
«Search Subdirectory … not found»	
The CF card in CF slot 0 does not have an OS (operating system).	■ If the CF card does not contain an operating system, load one onto a CF card. ■ Insert the CF card with the operating system in the CF slot 0.
«<50> Touch is dirty or defect» (only appears if GALILEO is installed)	
Resistive touch is not correctly calibrated.	■ Start (boot) the device. ■ Calibrate touch (→ Document «M000174»).
The threaded pins for mounting the device have been tightened too much.	Loosen the threaded pins (observe max. torque, → Chapter 5.4.1, 🗎 35).
Device is faulty.	Send in your device for repair.
Display remains or becomes dark.	
Backlight is switched off.	Check the function in the visualization software.
Backlight is faulty.	Send in your device for repair.
Touch does not react or does not react correctly to touch operation.	
Resistive touch is not correctly calibrated.	■ Start (boot) the device. ■ Calibrate touch (→ Document «M000174»).
Touch is deactivated.	■ Start (boot) the device. ■ Activate touch (→ Document «M000174»).

Fault and possible cause	Corrective action
The icon appears in the taskbar.	
Incorrect operation of the operating elements on the display.	Remove all objects (also fingers) from the area of the display.
The threaded pins for mounting the device have been tightened too much.	Loosen the threaded pins (observe max. torque, → Chapter 5.4.1, 🗎 35).
Device is faulty.	Send in your device for repair.

Tab. 16 Troubleshooting and fault rectification

8. Storage, transport and disposal

8.1 Safety regulations

Read the Chapter 3. Safety regulations, 11, before installing and commissioning the device. These contain important information for your personal safety.

8.1.1 Qualification of personnel

The device should only be stored, transported and disposed of by persons with the following qualifications, according to the task required.

- Storage:
  Persons without special knowledge
- Transport:
  Persons with a specialist knowledge of transport (in particular how to prevent damage in transit)
- Disposal:
  Persons with a specialist knowledge of proper disposal (also about the proper disposal of harmful substances)

8.2 Storage

The device should be stored in the original packaging. The ambient conditions must be fulfilled. See Chapter 9.9 Ambient conditions, 55.

8.3 Transport

Damage to the device must be prevented during transport. The device should therefore only be transported in the original packaging.

The ambient conditions must be fulfilled even when the device is transported. See Chapter 9.9 Ambient conditions, 55.

1 Check the device on arrival for damage in transit.

8.4 Disposal

DANGER

Explosive and toxic materials

Any improper handling causes a risk of explosion due to the lithium battery soldered in the device and a risk of poisoning due to the mercury content of the cold cathode tubes.

▶ The device must only be disposed of by persons with the required specialist knowledge.

Devices that are no longer used must be properly disposed of in accordance with the applicable national regulations or returned to the manufacturer or sales office.

Materials used in the device

Component	Material
Housing	ABS-PC
Front plate	ABS-PC
Resistive touch back panel	Glass with polyester foil
Cold cathode tubes	Mercury (< 5 mg)
Battery	Lithium
Electronic components	Various

Tab. 17 Materials used in the device

Materials used in the packaging

Packaging	Material
External packaging	Cardboard
Internal packaging	Cardboard with PE foil
Plastic bag	Polyethylene (PE)

Tab. 18 Materials used in the packaging

9. Technical data

9.1 Dimensions and weights

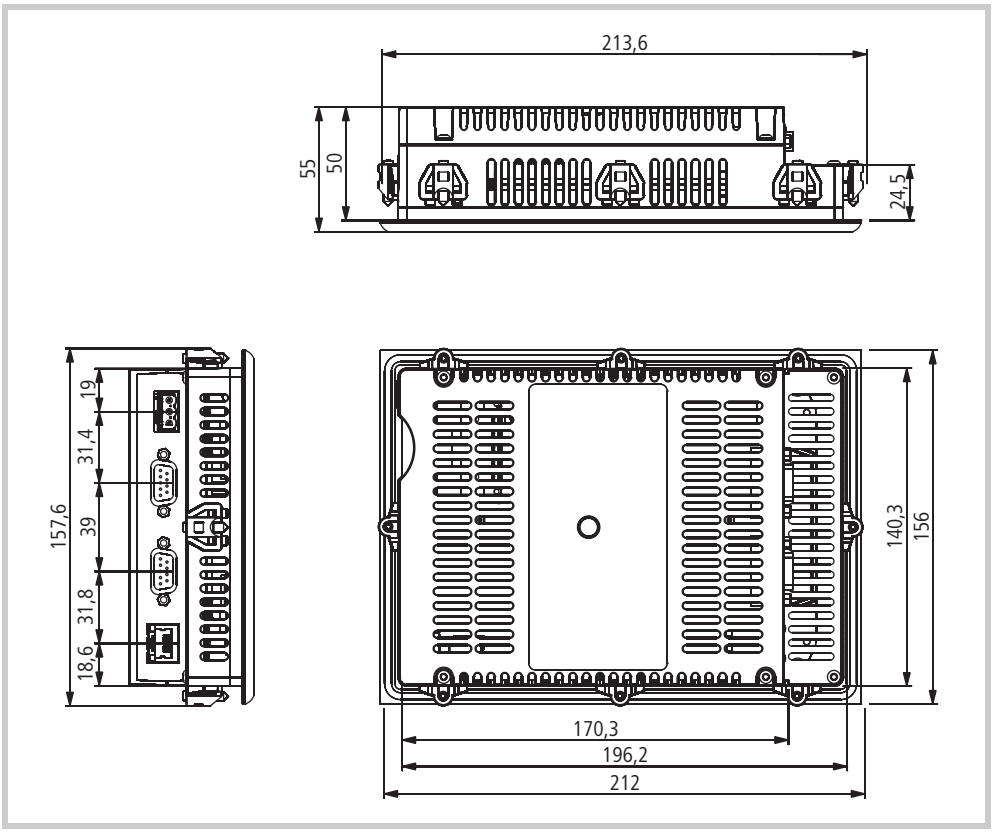

Fig. 23 Mechanical dimensions

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Height	156 mm
Width	212 mm
Depth	55 mm
Thickness of front plate	5 mm
Mounting depth	50 mm
Mounting cutout	198 mm × 142 mm (±1 mm)
Weight	Approx. 0.7 kg

Tab. 19 Dimensions and weights

9.2 Display

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Type, depending on the device version:	
Monochrome display	FSTN-LCD
Color display	CSTN-LCD
Resolution (W × H)	QVGA (320 × 240 pixels)
Visible display area	115 mm × 86 mm (5.7" screen diagonal)
Color resolution, depending on the device version:	
Monochrome display	256 grayscales
Color display	256 colors
Contrast ratio, depending on the device version:	
Monochrome display	Normally 10:1
Color display	Normally 35:1
Brightness	Normally 150 cd/m^2
Backlight	
Technology	1× CCFL, dimmable via software
Lifespan	Normally 50 000 h
Resistive touch back panel	Touch sensor (glass with foil)

Tab. 20 Display

9.3 Touch sensor

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Type	Resistive touch
Technology	4-wire

Tab. 21 Touch sensor

9.4 System

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Processor	RISC, 32-bit, 200 MHz
Internal memory	
DRAM	32 MByte
FLASH	Approx. 1.5 MByte available
SRAM	Approx. 100 byte available
External memory	
CF slot	CompactFlash Card Type I for operating system, programs and data
Real-time clock (battery backup)	
Battery type	CR2032 (190 mA/h), maintenance-free (soldered)
Backup time in de-energized state	Normally 10 years

Tab. 22 System

9.5 Interfaces

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Ethernet	100Base-TX / 10Base-T
Interface, depending on the device version:	
System Port	RS232, not electrically isolated
CAN	CAN, not electrically isolated
Profibus	Profibus, not electrically isolated, max. 1.5 Mbit/s
Power supply	→ Chapter 9.5.1, 🗎 54
DIAG	Only for service tasks
BFL (Boot Flash Lock)	Only for service tasks
USB Device	USB 1.1, not electrically isolated

Tab. 23 Interfaces

9.5.1 Power supply

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Rated voltage	24 VDC SELV (safety extra low voltage)
Permissible voltage	■ RMS value: 20.4…28.8 VDC (rated voltage +20 % / -15 %) ■ Absolute with ripple: 19.2…30.0 VDC ■ 35 VDC for a period < 100 ms
Voltage dips	■ 20 ms from rated voltage (24 VDC) ■ 10 ms from undervoltage (20.4 VDC)
Power consumption	Max. 8 W
Current consumption	
Continuous current	Max. 0.35 A (24 VDC)
Starting current inrush	2.0 A^2s
Protection against reverse polarity	Yes
Fuse protection	Yes (maintenance-free)
Potential isolation	No

Tab. 24 Power supply

9.6 IP protection classes

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Front	IP65
Rear	IP20

Tab. 25 Protection classes

9.7 Approvals and declarations

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
EMC	89/336/EC
Explosion protection	II 3D EEx II T70°C IP5x (ATEX 94/9/EC): ■ Zone 22, category 3D

Tab. 26 Approvals and declarations

9.8 Applicable standards and regulations

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
EMC (in relation to CE)	
EN 61000-6-2	Immunity for industrial areas
EN 61000-6-3	Emission for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments
EN 61000-6-4	Emission for industrial environments
EN 61131-2	Programmable logic controllers, equipment requirements and tests
Explosion protection (in relation to CE)	
EN 60079-0 (old: EN 50014)	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres
EN 61241-1 (old: EN 50281-1-1)	Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust
EN 13463	Non-electrical equipment for use in explosion hazardous areas
Safety	
EN 60950 UL 60950	Safety of information technology equipment
Product standards	
EN 50178	Electronic equipment for use in power installations
EN 61131-2	Programmable logic controllers, equipment requirements and tests

Tab. 27 Applicable standards and regulations

9.9 Ambient conditions

Property	XV200 5.7"; MK2 5.7"
Temperature:	
Operation	0…50°C
Storage / Transport	-20…60°C
Relative air humidity	10…95%, non-condensing
Vibration	According to IEC68-2-6
Shock	According to IEC68-2-27
Fall test	According to IEC68-2-32

Tab. 28 Ambient conditions